



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
REGION 4  
ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER  
61 FORSYTH STREET  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303-8960

January 26, 2017

(b) (6)

103 Lyon Drive  
Grenada, Mississippi 38901

Re: Results of September 2016 and December 2016 Air Monitoring at 103 Lyon Drive, Grenada, MS

Dear (b) (6)

Thank you for allowing the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to monitor the air inside your home located at 103 Lyon Drive, Grenada, MS. We also appreciate speaking to you in-person (at your home) on the evening of September 19, 2016 and on the morning of December 1, 2016. The purpose of collecting the air samples was to determine whether contaminants are present in air that may be related to Grenada Manufacturing, LLC (the Facility) and to evaluate if any further response actions are necessary to protect human health and the environment. The sampling was necessary to evaluate whether contamination, primarily the solvent trichloroethene, TCE, may be entering your home in the form of a gas (or vapor) from contaminated groundwater beneath your home. This process is also called "vapor intrusion." For general information about vapor intrusion, a document entitled, "What You Should Know about Vapor Intrusion" is enclosed for your reference.

Since the EPA conducted the initial sampling in May 2016, two additional rounds of sampling have been conducted inside of your home. The EPA returned to collect air from inside your home and from beneath the foundation slab (called sub-slab air) of your home on September 20<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup> and December 1<sup>st</sup> of 2016 as a follow-up to the initial May 2016 sampling event. The results from May 2016 indicated that benzene was present in the indoor air at 57 micrograms per cubic meter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ). The EPA is writing this letter to you to share the results of the September 2016 and December 2016 air sampling.

### Data Summary

#### September 2016

**Indoor Air:** TCE, benzene and ethylbenzene were detected in the indoor air at levels that exceed the EPA's indoor air regional screening levels. Regional screening levels are values used by the EPA to determine if a contaminant should be considered for further evaluation.

TCE was detected at a concentration of  $2.3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  in your indoor air. Ambient (outdoor) air was also monitored outside of your home and in several other locations within the Eastern Heights neighborhood. The concentrations of TCE in outdoor air ranged from  $1.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  -  $3.4 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  in the neighborhood. The location monitored on your property detected TCE in the outdoor air at  $2.7 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . TCE concentrations were detected in outdoor air at levels that are consistent with TCE detected in your home and indicate that there may be an exchange between the indoor and outdoor air. The source of TCE in the outdoor air is still not known at this time, however the EPA will continue to try to identify the source in future sampling events. TCE can be present in and around homes from common household products (glues,

paints, art supplies, ink), but could also be from a nearby source, therefore the EPA will continue to investigate ambient air for a source of the TCE.

Benzene was found at a concentration of  $48 \text{ ug/m}^3$ , which is above levels that are typically observed in homes or in outdoor air, but slightly lower than the concentration detected in the May 2016 sampling. Benzene is used to make some types of rubbers, lubricants, dyes, detergents, drugs, and pesticides. Natural sources of benzene include emissions from forest fires, crude oil, gasoline, and cigarette smoke.

Ethylbenzene was also detected in indoor air at  $1.7 \text{ ug/m}^3$ . Similarly, ethylbenzene is used to make products such as inks, pesticides, and paints. Natural sources of ethylbenzene include coal tar and petroleum.

It is also important to note that none of the three chemicals (TCE, benzene, or ethylbenzene) were detected above screening levels in the air beneath the slab (see Sub-Slab Air results), and therefore are unlikely to be originating from an underground source.

**Sub-Slab Air:** Benzene, chloroform, and tetrachloroethene were detected in the air beneath the foundation slab of your home (referred to as sub-slab air or soil gas) at concentrations below the EPA's screening levels. Based on the results from the air beneath your home, the EPA can conclude that it is not likely these chemicals, including those that were detected in indoor air (benzene, ethylbenzene, and trichloroethene) are entering your home from a below-ground source, such as groundwater.

**Outdoor Air:** Outdoor (or "ambient") air samples were collected outside of your home and in several other locations within the Eastern Heights neighborhood. Low levels of TCE, benzene, and vinyl chloride were found in the outdoor air samples above the EPA's indoor air screening levels. The source of the TCE found in the outdoor air samples is still unknown at this time. The EPA will continue to try to identify the source of the TCE in outdoor air during future sampling events. The benzene found in outdoor air is most likely present due to automobile exhaust. Vinyl chloride was only detected in one of the five outdoor air samples. The EPA will continue to analyze for vinyl chloride during future sampling events to identify its source.

### **December 2016**

**Indoor Air:** Although TCE was not detected in indoor air, **benzene, ethylbenzene and 1,2-dichloroethane were detected in the indoor air** at levels that exceed the EPA's indoor air regional screening levels. Benzene was found at a concentration of  $36 \text{ ug/m}^3$  during the December sampling event. It is important to note that the concentrations of benzene detected in both September ( $48 \text{ ug/m}^3$ ) and December ( $36 \text{ ug/m}^3$ ) are slightly lower than the May 2016 sampling ( $57 \text{ ug/m}^3$ ). Ethylbenzene and 1,2-dichloroethane were also detected in indoor air at  $1.8 \text{ ug/m}^3$  and  $1.1 \text{ ug/m}^3$ , respectively.

The three chemicals (benzene, ethylbenzene and 1,2-dichloroethane) detected in the indoor air of your home were not found in the air beneath your slab (see Sub-Slab Air results), and therefore are unlikely to be originating from an underground source. It is important to know that these contaminants can be present in and around homes from common household products (glues, paints, art supplies, ink) and gasoline.

The most common use of 1,2-dichloroethane is in the production of vinyl chloride, which is used to make a variety of plastic and vinyl products including polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipes, furniture and automobile upholstery, wall coverings, housewares, and automobile parts. Benzene is used to make some types of rubbers, lubricants, dyes, detergents, drugs, and pesticides. Natural sources of benzene

include emissions from forest fires, crude oil, gasoline, and cigarette smoke. Similarly, ethylbenzene is used to make products such as inks, pesticides, and paints. Natural sources of ethylbenzene include coal tar and petroleum.

**Sub-Slab Air:** No contaminants were found above the EPA's screening levels in the air beneath the foundation slab of your home (referred to as sub-slab air or soil gas). Based on the results from the air beneath your home, the EPA can conclude that no chemicals, including benzene, ethylbenzene, and 1,2-dichloroethane, are entering your home from a below-ground source, such as groundwater.

**Outdoor Air:** Outdoor (or "ambient") air samples were collected outside of your home and in several other locations within the Eastern Heights neighborhood. The outdoor air sampling data have not been released by the laboratory at this time. An addendum will be sent to include a summary of the results of the outdoor air sampling once that data is available.

**Conclusion:** As we explained after the previous sampling event, although we were not able to pinpoint the source of benzene during the September investigation, the EPA still suspects that there may be a source of benzene inside your home. The detections of benzene may be related to flooring, glues, cigarette smoke, paint, or other sources in your home. Also, as we shared, based upon our assessment, the benzene in your home is likely not related to the Facility, which the EPA continues to investigate and clean up. At the briefing in your home (in May 2016) and during our follow-up calls (June 2016), the EPA recommended increasing the flow of air through your house by ventilating your home. Ventilating your home, by opening windows and/or running the attic fan and air conditioner, will reduce the amount of benzene in your home by exchanging the indoor air with the outdoor air. The EPA staff plan to call you to discuss the results and potential options, such as air filtration, that may be available to reduce the concentrations of contaminants in your indoor air, as well as assistance that may be available to help obtain these services. Deborah Ortiz from the Office of Environmental Justice and Sustainability will participate in the call to share information about the resources available. Also, when TCE has been detected in the past in ambient air, there have been lower detections in the indoor air. The EPA is continuing to investigate this source of TCE in the ambient air.

### **Results Table**

The following table is a summary of the results from the air inside your home, which includes TCE and the other chemicals detected above the EPA's regional screening levels. The complete laboratory data sheets are provided as an enclosure and are accompanied by a table containing the relevant screening levels for the chemicals detected. Refer to the next page.

<b>Results</b> <b>Sample location: 103 Lyon Drive</b>			
<b>Chemical Name</b>	<b>EPA Indoor Air Regional Screening Levels</b>	<b>Indoor Air Sample from your home Sample date: 9/21/2016</b>	<b>Indoor Air Sample from your home Sample date: 12/1/2016</b>
Trichloroethene	0.48	<b>2.3 (estimated)</b>	ND
Benzene	0.36	<b>48</b>	<b>36</b>
Ethylbenzene	1.1	<b>1.7 (estimated)</b>	<b>1.8 (estimated)</b>
1,2-dichloroethane	0.11	ND	<b>1.1 (estimated)</b>
<b>Notes:</b> Concentrations are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - micrograms per cubic meter. <b>Bold</b> – Indicates value is above the EPA regional screening level. The indoor air was collected over a 24-hour period via summa canister. <b>ND</b> – No concentration of the chemical detected in the sample.			

If you have any questions or would like additional information, please feel free to contact Brian Bastek, RCRA Project Manager at (404) 562-8511 or [bastek.brian@epa.gov](mailto:bastek.brian@epa.gov), or Brian Holtzclaw, RCRA Community Engagement Coordinator at (404) 821-0697 or [holtzclaw.brian@epa.gov](mailto:holtzclaw.brian@epa.gov), or Keriema Newman, RCRA Outreach Coordinator at (404) 562-8859 or [newman.keriema@epa.gov](mailto:newman.keriema@epa.gov). More information about EPA's ongoing work to oversee the cleanup at the Facility is posted online at: [www.epa.gov/grenadacleanup](http://www.epa.gov/grenadacleanup).

Sincerely,



Michael A. Norman, Chief  
RCRA Cleanup and Brownfields Branch  
Resource Conservation and Restoration Division

cc: Willie McKercher, MDEQ  
Reid Stanford, Esq.

Enclosures (3)

## **Enclosure 1**

### **What You Should Know about Vapor Intrusion**



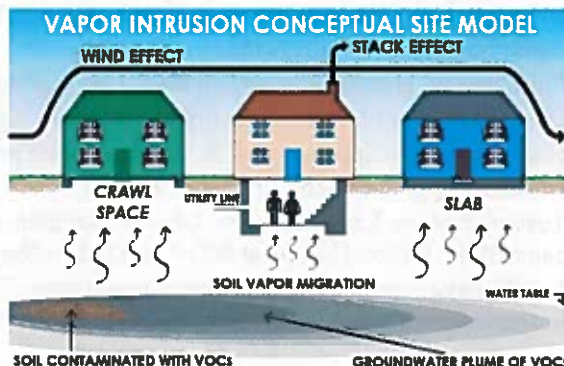


## What You Should Know About Vapor Intrusion

EPA has developed this fact sheet to answer some of the most commonly asked questions about an important health issue called vapor intrusion. Vapors and gases from contaminated groundwater and soil have the potential to seep into indoor spaces and cause health problems.

### What is vapor intrusion?

When chemicals or petroleum products are spilled on the ground or leak from underground storage tanks, they can give off gases, or vapors that can get inside buildings. Common products that can cause vapor intrusion are gasoline or diesel fuel, dry cleaning solvents and industrial de-greasers. The vapors move through the soil and seep through cracks in basements, foundations, sewer lines and other openings. Vapor intrusion is a concern because vapors can build up to a point where the health of residents or workers in those buildings could be at risk. Some vapors such as those associated with petroleum products have a gasoline odor, others are odor-free.



### Can vapors in my home come from household sources?

Common household products can be a source of indoor air problems. Vapors and gases can come from: paints; paint strippers or thinners; moth balls; new carpeting and furniture; stored fuel; air fresheners; cleaning products; dry cleaned clothing and even cigarette smoke.

### What are the health concerns related to vapor intrusion?

When vapor intrusion does occur, the health risk will vary based on the type of chemicals, the levels of the chemical found, the length of exposure and the health of exposed individuals. Some people may experience eye and respiratory irritation, headaches and/or nausea. These symptoms are temporary and should go away when the vapors are addressed. Low-level chemical exposures over many years may raise the lifetime risk of cancer or chronic disease.

### How is vapor intrusion discovered?

Samples of gas in the soil or groundwater are first collected near a contaminated site. If no contamination is found near a site, then vapor intrusion should not be a problem. If contamination is found, depending on the type, the search may be widened to include samples closer to or on individual properties. The next step is to take vapor samples from the soil under the home's foundation; these are called slab, or sub-slab samples. EPA does not generally recommend indoor air sampling before slab or sub-slab sampling, because indoor air quality varies widely day to day. Also, household products may interfere with sampling results.

### What happens if a problem is found?

The most common solution is to install systems often used to reduce naturally occurring radon that seeps into homes in some geographic areas. These systems, called radon mitigation systems, remove soil vapors from below basements or foundations before they enter homes. Vapors are vented outside of the homes where they become dispersed and harmless. These systems use minimal electricity and do not affect heating and cooling efficiency. They also prevent radon from entering homes – an added health benefit especially in radon prone areas. Once the source of the vapors is eliminated, the systems should no longer be needed.



**Vapor Intrusion:** Tightly seal common household products after use and store them in an area that is well ventilated to avoid the release of vapors

### **What can I do to improve indoor air quality?**

- Don't buy more chemicals than you need.
- Store unused chemicals in appropriate tightly-sealed containers.
- Don't make your home too air tight. Fresh air helps prevent chemical build-up and mold growth.
- Fix all leaks promptly, as well as other moisture problems that encourage mold.
- Check all appliances and fireplaces annually.
- Test your home for radon. Test kits are available at hardware and home improvement stores or you can call the Radon Hotline at 800-458-1158 in New York State, or 800-648-0394 in New Jersey.
- Install carbon monoxide detectors in your home. They are available at hardware and home improvement stores.



**Sub-slab mitigation system:** This system draws radon and other vapors out of the soil and vents them outside

### **For more information:**

- For health related questions regarding vapor intrusion, contact your local health department or the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry at: 1-888-422-8737 or visit their Web site at [www.atdsr.cdc.gov](http://www.atdsr.cdc.gov)
- For more detailed information on EPA's vapor intrusion sampling, visit the EPA's Web site at: [www.epa.gov/vaporintrusion](http://www.epa.gov/vaporintrusion)
- For more information on indoor air quality, visit EPA's Web site at: [www.epa.gov/learn-issues/learn-about-air](http://www.epa.gov/learn-issues/learn-about-air)



## **Enclosure 2**

### **Summary Table of Screening Levels for Chemicals Detected**



**Enclosure #2**

**Summary Table of Screening Levels for Chemicals Detected in Indoor Air and Sub-slab air samples**

<b>Residential Air Screening Table for the Grenada Manufacturing Facility</b>		
<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>Indoor Air RSL (ug/m<sup>3</sup>)*</b>	<b>Sub-slab Air RSL (ug/m<sup>3</sup>)*</b>
<b>Benzene</b>	0.36	12
<b>Chloroform**</b>	10	330
<b>1,2-Dichloroethane</b>	0.11	3.6
<b>1,2-Dichloroethene***</b>	7.3	243
<b>Ethylbenzene</b>	1.1	37
<b>Toluene</b>	5200	170,000
<b>Tetrachloroethylene</b>	11	360
<b>Trichloroethylene</b>	0.48	16
<b>Xylene</b>	100	3500
<b>NOTES:</b>		
RSL - EPA's Regional Screening Level for residential air		
Sub-slab - RSLs adjusted for attenuation thru a concrete slab.		
*Screening levels are based on HI=1 or 1x10e-6, unless otherwise noted.		
**Based on HI=0.1 because of chloroform being a threshold carcinogen.		
***Based on non-cancer toxicity of 1,2-DCA.		
All Screening Levels are reported in micrograms per cubic meter , ug/m <sup>3</sup>		



**Enclosure 3**  
**Laboratory Data Sheets**  
**September 2016**  
**December 2016**







UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Region 4 Science and Ecosystem Support Division  
980 College Station Road, Athens, Georgia 30605-2700

D.A.R.T. Id: 16-0152

Project: 16-0547, Grenada Manufacturing - Reported by Sallie Hale

**Volatile Organics**

**Project: 16-0547, Grenada Manufacturing**

Sample ID: GM123IAD0916

Lab ID: E163904-04

Station ID: GM123

Matrix: Indoor Air

Date Collected: 9/21/16 9:27

CAS Number	Analyte	Results	Qualifiers	Units	MRL	Prepared	Analyzed	Method
R4-7156	(m- and/or p-)Xylene	2.5	J, Q-2	ug/m3	4.5	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 15:16	EPA TO-15
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	2.8	U	ug/m3	2.8	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 15:16	EPA TO-15
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethene (1,1-Dichloroethylene)	1.9	U	ug/m3	1.9	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 15:16	EPA TO-15
95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	0.54	J, D-2, Q-2	ug/m3	2.5	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 15:16	EPA TO-15
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	2.0	U	ug/m3	2.0	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 15:16	EPA TO-15
71-43-2	Benzene	48		ug/m3	1.6	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 15:16	EPA TO-15
67-66-3	Chloroform	1.3	J, Q-2	ug/m3	2.4	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 15:16	EPA TO-15
156-59-2	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.83	J, Q-2	ug/m3	2.0	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 15:16	EPA TO-15
100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	1.7	J, Q-2	ug/m3	2.2	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 15:16	EPA TO-15
75-09-2	Methylene Chloride	1.7	U	ug/m3	1.7	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 15:16	EPA TO-15
95-47-6	o-Xylene	0.89	J, Q-2	ug/m3	2.2	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 15:16	EPA TO-15
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene (Tetrachloroethylene)	3.4	U	ug/m3	3.4	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 15:16	EPA TO-15
108-88-3	Toluene	11		ug/m3	1.9	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 15:16	EPA TO-15
156-60-5	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	2.1	U	ug/m3	2.1	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 15:16	EPA TO-15
79-01-6	Trichloroethene (Trichloroethylene)	2.2	J, Q-2	ug/m3	2.7	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 15:16	EPA TO-15
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	1.3	U	ug/m3	1.3	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 15:16	EPA TO-15





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Region 4 Science and Ecosystem Support Division  
980 College Station Road, Athens, Georgia 30605-2700

D.A.R.T. Id: 16-0152

Project: 16-0547, Grenada Manufacturing - Reported by Sallie Hale

## Volatile Organics

Project: 16-0547, Grenada Manufacturing

Sample ID: GM123SSS0916

Lab ID: E163904-06

Station ID: GM123

Matrix: Soil Gas

Date Collected: 9/21/16 8:34

CAS Number	Analyte	Results	Qualifiers	Units	MRL	Prepared	Analyzed	Method
R4-7156	(m- and/or p-)Xylene	3.8	U	ug/m3	3.8	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 17:49	EPA TO-15
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	2.3	U	ug/m3	2.3	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 17:49	EPA TO-15
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethene (1,1-Dichloroethylene)	1.6	U	ug/m3	1.6	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 17:49	EPA TO-15
95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	2.1	U	ug/m3	2.1	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 17:49	EPA TO-15
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	1.7	U	ug/m3	1.7	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 17:49	EPA TO-15
71-43-2	Benzene	0.18	J, Q-2	ug/m3	1.4	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 17:49	EPA TO-15
67-66-3	Chloroform	0.44	J, Q-2	ug/m3	2.0	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 17:49	EPA TO-15
156-59-2	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	1.7	U	ug/m3	1.7	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 17:49	EPA TO-15
100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	1.9	U	ug/m3	1.9	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 17:49	EPA TO-15
75-09-2	Methylene Chloride	1.4	U	ug/m3	1.4	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 17:49	EPA TO-15
95-47-6	o-Xylene	1.9	U	ug/m3	1.9	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 17:49	EPA TO-15
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene (Tetrachloroethylene)	0.48	J, Q-2	ug/m3	2.9	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 17:49	EPA TO-15
108-88-3	Toluene	1.6	U	ug/m3	1.6	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 17:49	EPA TO-15
156-60-5	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1.8	U	ug/m3	1.8	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 17:49	EPA TO-15
79-01-6	Trichloroethene (Trichloroethylene)	2.3	U	ug/m3	2.3	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 17:49	EPA TO-15
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	1.1	U	ug/m3	1.1	9/27/16 10:29	10/12/16 17:49	EPA TO-15



# PROVISIONAL RELEASE OF FINAL DATA



## UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Region 4 Science and Ecosystem Support Division  
980 College Station Road, Athens, Georgia 30605-2700

D.A.R.T. Id: 16-0152

Project: 17-0050, Grenada Manufacturing - Reported by Sallie Hale

### Volatile Organics

Project: 17-0050, Grenada Manufacturing

Sample ID: GM123IA1116

Lab ID: E165002-55

Station ID: GM123

Matrix: Indoor Air

Date Collected: 12/1/16 9:37

CAS Number	Analyte	Results	Qualifiers	Units	MRL	Prepared	Analyzed	Method
R4-7156	(m- and/or p-)Xylene	3.6	J, Q-2	ug/m3	4.8	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 16:38	EPA TO-15
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	3.0	U	ug/m3	3.0	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 16:38	EPA TO-15
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethene (1,1-Dichloroethylene)	2.0	U	ug/m3	2.0	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 16:38	EPA TO-15
95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1.1	J, Q-2	ug/m3	2.7	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 16:38	EPA TO-15
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	1.1	J, Q-2	ug/m3	2.1	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 16:38	EPA TO-15
71-43-2	Benzene	36		ug/m3	1.7	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 16:38	EPA TO-15
67-66-3	Chloroform	3.5		ug/m3	2.6	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 16:38	EPA TO-15
156-59-2	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	2.1	U	ug/m3	2.1	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 16:38	EPA TO-15
100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	1.8	J, Q-2	ug/m3	2.4	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 16:38	EPA TO-15
75-09-2	Methylene Chloride	1.8	U	ug/m3	1.8	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 16:38	EPA TO-15
95-47-6	o-Xylene	1.2	J, Q-2	ug/m3	2.4	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 16:38	EPA TO-15
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene (Tetrachloroethylene)	3.6	U	ug/m3	3.6	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 16:38	EPA TO-15
108-88-3	Toluene	8.2		ug/m3	2.0	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 16:38	EPA TO-15
156-60-5	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	2.2	U	ug/m3	2.2	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 16:38	EPA TO-15
79-01-6	Trichloroethene (Trichloroethylene)	2.9	U	ug/m3	2.9	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 16:38	EPA TO-15
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	1.4	U	ug/m3	1.4	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 16:38	EPA TO-15

Provisional Release of Final Data  
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# PROVISIONAL RELEASE OF FINAL DATA



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980 College Station Road, Athens, Georgia 30605-2700

D.A.R.T. Id: 16-0152

Project: 17-0050, Grenada Manufacturing - Reported by Sallie Hale

### Volatile Organics

Project: 17-0050, Grenada Manufacturing

Sample ID: GM123SS1116

Lab ID: E165002-56

Station ID: GM123

Matrix: Soil Gas

Date Collected: 12/1/16 8:38

CAS Number	Analyte	Results	Qualifiers	Units	MRL	Prepared	Analyzed	Method
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79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	2.4	U	ug/m3	2.4	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 17:30	EPA TO-15
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethene (1,1-Dichloroethylene)	1.6	U	ug/m3	1.6	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 17:30	EPA TO-15
95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	2.2	U	ug/m3	2.2	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 17:30	EPA TO-15
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	1.7	U	ug/m3	1.7	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 17:30	EPA TO-15
71-43-2	Benzene	1.4	U	ug/m3	1.4	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 17:30	EPA TO-15
67-66-3	Chloroform	0.65	J, Q-2	ug/m3	2.1	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 17:30	EPA TO-15
156-59-2	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	1.7	U	ug/m3	1.7	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 17:30	EPA TO-15
100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	1.9	U	ug/m3	1.9	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 17:30	EPA TO-15
75-09-2	Methylene Chloride	1.5	U	ug/m3	1.5	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 17:30	EPA TO-15
95-47-6	o-Xylene	1.9	U	ug/m3	1.9	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 17:30	EPA TO-15
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene (Tetrachloroethylene)	0.50	J, Q-2	ug/m3	3.0	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 17:30	EPA TO-15
108-88-3	Toluene	1.7	U	ug/m3	1.7	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 17:30	EPA TO-15
156-60-5	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1.8	U	ug/m3	1.8	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 17:30	EPA TO-15
79-01-6	Trichloroethene (Trichloroethylene)	2.4	U	ug/m3	2.4	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 17:30	EPA TO-15
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	1.1	U	ug/m3	1.1	12/16/16 16:23	12/20/16 17:30	EPA TO-15

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